

The analyses were carried out with the Gadaskyn apparatus according to Soviet principles. Technicians have been trained on this apparatus in the Zistersdorf cilfields for some time and consider it a considerable improvement on Austrian analytical equipment. The Gadas'yn method has been in general practice in the Soviet Union for some ten years. With this apparatus, it is possible to separate the petroleum and parafilin components from the cil immediately after cooling, so that there is no adulturation at a subsequent distillation. For example, after an estimated Gadaskyn yield of 15% petroleum from a specified crude cil, the refinery did, in fact, produce 15.5%.

4. The samples were t ken from the surface tanks at Zistersdorf and were, with one exception, of P oil only; the exception was a sample taken from mixed A and P oil.

Note: P oil is oil with a paraffin base.
A oil has an asphalt base.

- 5. The sampling was carried out with great urgency with chemists working on night shifts and taking five samples from each tank during one ten-hour night. The tests were made in the presence of all the directing and technical staff of SIN.
- 6. The chief interest of the directing bechnicians lay in the petroleum and paraffin content found in these samples. They evinced little interest in the gas oil content.
- 7. The analyses showed an average petroleum content of 10-11% and a paraffin content of 30%. These proportions have previously never been attained in Austria.
- In May 1947, a company was founded under Soviet auspices to exploit oil drillings in Maustrenk, northwest of Zistersdorf. This company had an initial capital of 1,000,000 schillings. Fore boxing sites are being operated, two of which have shown

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